THE COURT OF SECOND STREET

HAWAIIAN SECRETS.

President's Message Submitted to the House.

WILLIS' STRONG DISPATCH,

President Doles' Caustic Reply to the Minister's Request to Resign.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST INSTRUCTIONS.

In Which He Tells Willis His Special Daty Has Ended.

CORRESPONDENCE YERY YOLUMINOUS.

1: Contains Nearly Fifty Thousand Words, and Embraces All of the Hawalian Lore that Have Not Heretofore Been Submitted to Congress

Except a Letter from Minister Stevens to Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13,-The President ent in the Hawaiian correspondence to Congress just as soon as the House met, at II o'clock. As the steamer Mariposa, conveying the latest telegraphic instructions to Minister Willis, advising that he might now consider his "special instructions fully complied with," and that further action must be dictated by Congress, salled from San Francisco at 2 clock this morning, there was no danger of those instructions reaching Willis first through the newspapers, which is said to have been the chief motive for postponthe message until to-day, notwith-inding that this postponement deprived Senate, which adjourned yesterday all Monday, of the opportunity of re-siving the message at the same time as the House. All department estimates of length of the correspondence were exceeded by the documents them es. Ten or twelve thousand words was estimated limit of their length, but documents, as laid before Congress, probably make from forty to fifty and words when printed in full.

Features of the Correspondence. most important features of the cordence was, of course, Willis's strong number three, of November 19 which the Prealdent had previously President Dole's causte interest was President Dole's caused by to Mr. Willis's demand for surrener, which, however, had previously been atterpated, to some extent, in the Hono-

these two terminal points in the correspondence, Willis's graphic litscharacter of the Queen's adhers, and the kind of government she bestred to maintain if re-established, desired to maintain if re-established, form a running thread of absorbing in-

The single exception mentioned by Fresident Cleveland as being still with-held from Congress, is explained by Rep-resentative McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be a letter from Minister Sevens to Secretary Foster, dated Octoher 8, 1822. Mr. McCreary said that, although he had read that letter, he of course could say nothing about it. Mr. Mc Creary, said he would call up the ques ion for consideration immediately after be tariff bill had been disposed of; that ad been promised him.

The President's Message,

The President's message accompanying be correspondence is as follows, dated To the Congress: I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister at Hawall relating in any way to po-

litical affairs in that country except such as have been heretofore laid before Con-I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our minister, dated Jaquary 12, 1894, being the only instruc-

ons to him not already sent to the

with my message dated December 18, 1800, I withheld a dispatch from our present minster, No. 5, and dated November 6, 1830, and also a dispatch from our former minister, No. 70, and dated October 8, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of a more re-cent date, now sent to Congress, and masmuch as there seems no longer to hashinen ar there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted. The dispatch No. 70, and dated October S. 1882, above referred to, in still withheld for the reason that such a course still appears justifiable and pro-

Mr Will's to Mr. Gresham

Dispatch No. 3 has been made the basis f several resolutions of inquiry originatat deal of speculative comment. So is here given in full;

egation of the United States, Honolulu, Sir: In the forenoon of Monday, the h instant, by prearrangement, the Mr. Robertson, called at gation. No one was present at the hairright having taken to another room, d Consul-General Mills, who had invited

or to come, remaining in front of the After a formal greeting, the Queen as informed that the President of United States had important

commendentions to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for her was interest and safety. She answered I then made known to her the Presi-

dent's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignity, and his hope that with her consent and co-operation, the wrong done to her and to her people might be referenced. To this she bowed her acknowledgments

then said to her, "The President ex-Posts and believes that when reinstates you will show forgiveness and magnanimally, that you will wish to be the Queer of all the people, both native and foreign born, that you will make haste to se-cure their love and foyalty, and to es-tablish peace, friendship, and good gov-

this she made no reply. After wait ing a moment I continued, "The President not only tenders you his sympathy but wishes to help you. Before fully wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask." She answered, "I am willing." I then asked her, "Should you be restored to the throne would you grant full amnesty to life and property, to all

those persons who have been, or who are now, in the provisional government, or who have been instrumental in the over-throw of your government?"

throw of your government?"

She heshated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered: "There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs; that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government." I then said, repeating very distinctly her words, "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied, "It is."

I then said to her: "Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you, and of every word which you have said to me; and if so, do you still have the same opinion."

Wanted Her Enemies Beheaded. Her answer was: "I have understood, and mean all I have said; but I might leave the decision of this to my minis-

To this I replied: "Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?"

She answered: "I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it." Pausing a moment, she continued: "These people were the cause of the revolution and the constitution of 1887. There will never be constitution of iss. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished, and their property confiscated."

I then said: "I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my govern-

which will probably be three or

Nothing was said for several minutes. When I asked her whether she was will-ing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within a day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence; assented, and gave these names. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph

Newaki, and E. C. MacFarlane.

I then inquired whether she had any fears for her safety at her present resilence, Washington square. She replied that she did have sor

fears; that while she had trusty friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises, a school-house with a large yard. I in-formed her that I was authorized by the President to offer her protection either on one of our war ships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once She declined, saying that she believed it was best for her at present to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our government was open to her The interview, thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close.

Sketch of the Oueen's Friends.

Upon reflecting, I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the Queen's friends, as they have no official position, and furthermore, because feared if known to so many, her declara tions might become public to her great detriment if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our Governmen J. Carter is a brother of H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawalian Minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high enaracter, integrity, and in telligence. He is about fifty-five years old lie has had no public experience. McPar-lane, like Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man, about forty-two years old, and is engaged in the commission business. He has had no public experience. John Richardson is a young man of about thirty-five years old. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the half-caste. who was a member of the Queen's Cabinet a resident of Maul, being designated in the directory of 189, as "Attorney-at-law, stock raiser, and proprietor of the Bismark Livery Stable." Richardson is a "half-caste." Joseph Nawaki is a full-blooded native, practices law, as he told me, in the native courts, and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty years in the Legislature, but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philosophy of the Government which he has so long represented. He is fifty-one years old and is president of the native Hawalian political club.

Upon being asked to name three of the most prominent native leaders, he gave the names of John E. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, "I am a ex. and modestly added, "I am er." John E. Bush is a man of con siderable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious haif-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men, Carter and MacFarlane are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be approximately and the conversation with safely entrusted. In conversation with Sam Parker, and also with Joseph Nawahi, it was piainly evident that the Queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 1897 was fully endorsed

To Overthrow the Constitution From these and other facts, which have been developed, I feel satisfied that there will be a concerted movement in the event of restoration for the overthrow of the constitution, which would mean the overthrow of constitutional and limited government, and the absolute

dominion of the Queen.

The law referred to by the Queen is chapter vi., section 9, of the penal code. as follows: "Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the punishment of death; and all his property shall be con-

fiscated to the government." There are under this law no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence.
I need hardly add, in conclusion, that

the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrous consequences.

I send a cipher telegram, asking that Mr. Blount's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram not in cipher: "Views of the first party are so extreme as to require further in structions."

structions." I am yours, etc.,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.
The remainder of the correspondence relates to recent events in the history of the Hawalian muddle, which have beof the Hawanan managers of the public from time to time, but are here set out in chronological order with Willis's observations upon them. They include the subsequent signing by the Queen of her amnesty agreement, the presentation by Willis of this agreement to sentation by Willis of this agreement to Dole, with a demand upon the Provisional Government for the reinstatement of the Queen, and Dole's prompt rejection of the demand, with an interesting history of minor events of the intervening time. The whole conclusion with a cony of the last instruction was sent with the by a steamer which sailed from San Francisco to-day. Dole's reely was delivered by himself personally to Willis at midnight of December 2'd, and was sent to San Francisco by the revenue cutter forwin, whose captain was enjoined to allow no news of what had transpired to become public until Mr. Willis's dispatches ad reached the State Department.

Date' Reny to W ... Dole's reply is about 4.000 words in length and is a remarkably vigorous document.
Its substance has been published. Following are extracts from it:

ing are extracts from it:

"While we accept the decision of the President of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the

Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands and the important and, to both countries, profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to political union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expressions of American statesmen over a long period, in favor of annexation, con-

long period, in favor of annexation, con-spicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Ham-ilton Fish, and James G. Blaine, all for-mer Secretaries of State, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the Senate with a view to its ratification.

"We shall, therefore, continue the pro-ject of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foregn policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both

Mr. Dole then goes on to say, in direct terms, that the provisional government does not recognize the right of the Presi-dent of the United States to Interfere in dent of the United States to interfer in the domestic affairs of Hawaii, and says: "My position is, briefly, this: If the American forces illegally assisted the rev-olutionists in the establishment of the

provisional government, that governments not responsible for their wrong-doing It was purely a private matter for dis-cipline between the United States gov-ernment and its own officers. There is, submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American government has made itself responsible to the Queen, who, it is al-leged, lost her throne through such ac-tion, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case, it is a matter for the American government and her to settle between them. This government, a recognized sov-ereign power, equal in authority with the United States government, and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be

destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-Queen.

"Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in behalf of my government, I respectfully protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication.

of your communication. "No man can correctly say that the Queen owed her downfall to the interference of the American forces. revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which for ed the monarchy to its knees in 1887 which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative government in this country. If the American forces had been absent, the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient causes for it had nothing to do with their

The last instructions to Minister Willis referred to the President's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to Congress are dated yesterday. They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, Dispatch Agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Mr. Willis, b. Steamer Mariposa, to-morrow (to-day). To Willis, Minister, Honolulu:
Your numbers, 14 to 18 inclusive, show

scope of your instructions and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the omerous task confided to you. The Presi-dent sincerely regrets that provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit, as a measure of justice, to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, and their ple of the Hawalian Islands, and their deposed sovereign: While it is true that the Provisional government was created the Provisional government was created to exist only until the Islands were an-nexed to the United States, that the Queen finally, but reluctantly, surren-dered to the armed force of this gov-ernment, illegally quartered in Honolulu, and the representatives of provisional government (which realizes its impotency and was anxious to get control of the Queen's means of defence, assured her that, if she would surrender, her case would be subsequently considered by the

United States.
The President has never claimed that The President has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in a technical sense or authorized him to act in that capacity between the provisional government. You made no such claim when, you acquainted that government with the President's decision. The solemn assurance given to the Queen, referred to the authority for the President to act as arbitrator but as the fact materials. to act as arbitrator but as the fact material to a just determination of the Presi dent's duty in the premises in the note which the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to you on Zrd, til., it is stated in effect that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of the American Minister and the invasion by the Military force of United States the President's authority is limited t dealing with our own unfaitful officials and that he can take no steps looking to the correction of the wrong done. The President entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of Hewalian government by abuse of the authority of United States was in plain violation of International law and required the President to discover and condemn. the President to disavow and condemn the act of our offending the officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful

authority. The Sp cint Message to Congress. On 18th, uit, the President sent a specia message to Congress communicating copie of Mr. Blount's reports and instruction given to him and to you, on the same day answering the resolution of the House of Representatives. He sent copies of all cor respondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawai withholding for sufficient reasons only stevens No. 70, of Oct. 8, 1852, and your No. 3 of Nov. 15, 1853. The President therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the Queen had not proved acceptable to her, and that since instructio's sent to you to insist upon those conditions, he had not learned that the Queen was willing to assent to them. The President thereupon submitt and wide discretion of Congress, adding t ssurance that he would be gratified co-operate in any legitimate plan which roblem, consistent with American hopor

Your reports show that on further reflection the Queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested but that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the

in hands of the Congress. President will keep that body fully advised of the situation, and will lay before it, from time to time, reports received from you including your No. 3, heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you, in the meantime. While keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully compiled with.

GRESHAM.

Wilson avenue car-barns and power house of Cleveland Electric Company, of Cleveland, O., was burned at 3:30 yesterday morning. Many motors and cars were destroyed.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S SPEECH The Great Tammany Orator on the

Wilson lariff Bill. HE IS GIVEN A TREMENDOUS OVATION.

House-Mr. Turner, of Georgia, and Others Speak on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13 .- There was not the usual crowd in the gallerles when the House convened at 11 o'clock, and there was but a slim attendance on the floor. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal the President's message transmitting the supplementary Hawalian correspondence to Congress was laid before the House, No one objected to its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and no one asked for the reading of the instructions or correspondence.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to dispense with the call of committees for reports, which was ordered, and at 11 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole to

consider the tariff bill. Mr. Pickler, Republican, of South Da-kots, was first recognized. He addressed the committee in opposition to the Wilson the committee in opposition to the viscostility. His State being principally engaged in an iculture, Mr. Pickier confined his remarks almost entirely to the argicultural features of the Wilson bill, all of which he condemned. On the subject of wool, he was particularly emphatic.

Mr. Turner Turned the Joke.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then addressed the committee in defence of the Wilson bill. On the question of rice, he said that the gentlemen from the other side of the chamber had made slighting allusions to the discrimination when had led to the imposition of a tax on rice. Rice was an exotic in this country. The south-ern men were unable to produce rice un-til the gentlemen from the North had sold em the labor to work the rice fields. And it was the descendants of those African slaves who were now working in the rice industry of the South. The tax was left on rice out of sympathy of the committee for those poor Africans, and not in answer to any appeal from him (Turner). (Democratic applause.) Those semi-savages had lost the knowledge of their own language, if they had any, and were unable to use improved methods of

cultivating rice.

A few days ago, said Mr. Turner, the gentleman from Michigan (Burrows) had arraigned this bill as having been framed on the sympathies of southern men, and on the principles of the Confederate Conancient chestnut in tariff debates," said Mr. Turner. "If I were making the Constitution for a new Utopia," he said, "I would put into its fundamental laws the principles which have been the occasion of so much discussion. The Republican party should have a greater reverence for the Confederate Continuous for fun years that the Republican for fun years that the Republican for fun years that the Republic stitution for four years that the Republican party owes its existence."

His chief regret for the civil war, and his part in it, resulted from the conscious ness that its results had gone to the enemies of our freedom, the enemies of our commerce, the enemies of the best of a protective tariff, (Democratic ap

Therefore, he said, let the gentleman from Michigan speak reverently of the Confederacy, as I have learned to reverence George IV., who gave George Washington to the world. (Laughter and appiause.) And for this reason, if for no other, the gentleman should walk lightly over the grave of the southern Confederacy. (Laughter.)

He had a very amusing bout with Mr.

eracy. (Laughter.)
He had a very amusing bout with Mr. Reed, in the course of which he stated that he had admired his political acumen and statesmanship, but he had never been able to agree with him on the matter of a legal decision. "The gentleman from Maine," said he, "has been a sort of reformer in his day." (Laughter.) "He honored him for his martyrdom, and fee his adherence to his principles, but for his adherence to his principles, but more than all he admired him for his invention of a quorum." (Laughter and invention of a quorum." (Laughter and applause, in which Mr. Reed joined.)

Mr. Turner's speech held the attention of the entire House and the gallery, and of the entire House and the gallery, and was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause, and as he took his seat the uproar became so marked and so long continued, that the Chairman had great difficulty in securing order for the next Speaker, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who addressed the House in opposition

Tried to Out-Simpson Simpson. In the course of his speech, Mr. Grosvenor referred to the object lesson give venor referred to the object lesson given yesterday by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Simpson, sald Grosvenor, had looked up a stranger, farmer, whose name he did not know, and whose word was worth nothing, and had bought a thing called a garment, which was said to have cost \$8.50. But Mr. Simpson did not know that that overcost was said a chroad He (Grassmar). was not made abroad. He (Grosvenor) had been so impressed with this lesso that he had gone in search of a similar one, and had purchased the suit he wore for \$10.80. It was all wool, seams sik sewed, make, color, trimming, and wear guaranteed to give satisfaction. On the other side, he exhibited an English made suit of clothes, which cost \$18.75, and which any clothing man would say was worth 40 per cent. less than the American suit he wore. (Applause on Republi-can side.) This incident to a running debate, which was taken part in by Messra. Simpson, Bailey, Springer, others, and the applause see-sawed be tween the Democratic and Republican sides with the even swing of a pendulum At 1:50 the time of Mr. Gr svenor exand Mr. Bourke Cockran was recognized.

Bourke torkean Speaks.

Mr. Cockran said he had consented to speak partly because he did not believe he would retard the passage of the bill by so doing, and partly in the hope that come of his remarks might lead to some counter-assertions from the Republicans. Objection had been made to the bill on the ground that it would not raise enough revenue for the use of the government. The objection presupposed that the reduction of tariff rutes means a reduction of tariff rutes weans a would be increased by decreasing the tariff, and his belief was based on the experience of all the civilized nations of the world. Gentlemen here had said that the reduction of the tariff would paralyze trade and destroy the industries of the country. He denied it; on the contrary, he asserted that it would increase trade, would increase consumption, enlarge our markets, and would not only increase the revenues of the government, but would also increase the opportunities of the people to earn the money they need for existence. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Cockran challenged a remark made by Mr. Dingley, which that genuemas Mr. Cockran said he had consented t

repeated: "That if there should be an increase of imports by \$250,000,000 of such goods as we ought to produce for ourselves, that fact would decrease the production of this country to the extent of \$250,000,000, and carry out of the country the difference in gold." Mr. Cockran heid this to be an absurdity, and asked on what basis can we expect to carry on trade; that on this theory of prosperity it is better to get money from absurd here. it is better to get money from abroad han

"The gentleman from Maine thinks that if we have a tribute of \$250,000,000 in money we are better off than if we have a tribute of \$250,000,000 in goods. Am I right in that?"

Mr. Dingley made no reply until Mr. Cockran pressed him, when he said:
"I suppose the gentleman is aware that we often purchase things and get into debt for them, instead of paying for There is a balance which may be against the individual. His purchases are not necessarily paid at the time, and so with the purchases of a nation. My proposition is simply this: that any day" pause, halled with laughter from the eratic side-"any policy that leads to the importation of goods such as we ought to produce ourselves, deprives our labor of the opportunity of making these gcods and inevitably tends to reduce the opportunities for labor in this country and tends to produce the evil of which I spoke in my speech.'

As mus no o oquy. At this point, Mr. Walker (Republican)

of Massachusettes, rose and asked if Mr. Cockran would yield to him.
"Yes, of course," sald Mr. Cockran, "In order to promote the gaiety of the discussion." (Laughter and applause.) "I wish to ask the gentleman," Mr. Walker went on, "whether he thinks that if every dollar's worth of cotton or woolen goods used in this country were sent in from abroad, and given away for nothing, the gift would be an advan-

tage to this country."

Mr. Cockran professed to not understand this question.

"Then I will repeat," said Mr. Walk-r. "My point is that if an absolute gift were made to this country of all the cotton goods or all the woolen goods consumed in it, thus shutting up mills and stopping the circulation of money, it would be the greatest curse that I can conceive of."

"I think it is a curse," said Mr. Cock-ran, "which the people of Massachusetts would cheerfully submit to. (Democratic laughter.) I am speaking about importa-tions, and the very basis of my remarks and of my theory is that all importations must be paid for, and that there is no element of charity in trade-whether it be trade with foreign nations or among ourselves, or between employer and la-borer. And it is well that there should not be. If I understand the theory of the gentleman from Maine (Dingley), an importation of \$250,000,000 of good which we could manufacture ourselves would b a startling event pregnant with mischlet and dangerous to the prosperity of the country, while he seems to take off the country, while he seems to take on the importation of money as something which indicates great prosperity and a happy condition of the country. I venture to state that, as between the importation of money and the importation of goods, I would rather, for general presperity, have an importation of goods." (Democratic ap-

Mr. Walker again got into the discus sion by quoting Mr. Cockran as saying that the highest priced labor was always that the highest priced hater was always the cheapest. "I want to sag," said he after some colloquy with Mr. Cockran, who asked him whether, as a manufacturer, he did not admit it, "that the highest-priced labor on a given scale of competition in any locality the most skilled labor and the best; but it does not mean that is the cheapest labor the world over." (Approval from his Republican colleagues, in which he himself joined of members and spectators, who laughed

heartily.) When Mr. Cockran's time expired, Mr Montgomery, of Kentucky, who was to follow, yielded his time, and Mr. Cockran went on with his speech and his pausing colloquy with Mr. Walker.

Enprecedented Scenes in the House. The Wilson bill, he said, was a step .

the direction of economic reform and the commercial freedom of the country.

"Let us pass this bill," he continued, "and I promise you that it will take more than six months of hard times to put soup kitchens in every city. (Applause.) Mr. Wilson told us, in words which will last long after he has disappeared from this scene of his activity which he has done so much to adorn, that the prosperity of this country depends not on the lariff. of this country depends not on the tariff, but on its labor; not on its mines, but on

its men; not on the Republican party, but on Almighty God." (Loud applause).

Addressing himself to the Republican party, he said that the Democrats found it harder to do justice than they had to do

injusice. (Applause). injusice. (Applause).

"We will keep on," he said, "until policy of freedom shall take the place of policy of freedom snan (Applause protection and repression." (Applause He said that the Wilson bill was not the said that the Wilson bill was not the said that the Wilson bill was not perfect one in all particulars. Many articles had been left on the dutiable list, o the principle that a man who had been engaged on a prolonged debauch would die if his whisky was cut off too sud-

die if his whisky was cut off too sud-denly. (Laughter and appliause on the floor and in the galleries.)

When Mr. Cockran sat down there was an outburst of appliause, such as has rarely been witnessed in the history of the House. Cheer after cheer rang out from the galleries, which the chairman was nowerless to ranges. And when it was powerless to repress. And when it had appeared that the crowd had got tired of cheering, the enthusiasm broke out again, and again, and cries of "Vote," "Vote," and again, and cries of "Vote,"

When the turmoil had somewhat subsided, Mr. Taylor (Rep., Tenn.) spoke in opposition to the bill. He was followed in order by Draper (Rep., Mass.), on the Mr. Wendock (Dem., Mich.) next spoke

for the bill, and Mr. Doolittle (Rep. Wash.) against it. At 5:30 the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock this

Mr. Bryan Speaks at Nigh

There was a much better representa tion of members present when the House met to-night, than at any of the previous night sessions. The first speaker Mr. Wright (Republican, Massachuse who asserted that the passage of the bill would close American factorics and workshops, and would not result in giving us any foreign markets, and would give reign manufacturers a monopoly

Mr. Soringer asked unanimous consent that ladies and gentlemen, the friends of members, should be admitted to the floor of the House, in order to relieve the overcrowded galleries. This permission was granted, and in a few minutes the floor of the House presented an unusually gay and animated appearance. At the close of Mr. Wright's speech, Mr. Bryan (Democrat, Nebraska) was recognized to speak in defence of the Wilson bill. In the absence of the other member, who was to have spoken to-night, Mr. Bryan was given unlimited time for his speech, and consumed over two hours. At 11:10 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until 11 A. M. Mon-

the House adjourned until it A. M. Mon-

before midnight last night, and burned until 6 o'clock this morning. The night was desperately cold, and the wind blew forty miles an hour. The books and papers of the office were saved. The loss is put at \$22,000 on the mill property, and \$150,000 on the stock. The insurance in the Manufacturer's Mutual is placed at \$20,000 on the the Manufacturer's Mutual is placed at \$250,000 on the mill, and \$80,000 on the

MAY 188UL \$30,000,000 OF BONDS. Unless Congress tom s to His Aid Carlisle

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.-From well-informed sources it is ascertained that there is a strong probability that if Congress fails to come to his relief within the next fifteeen days, Secretary Car liste may deem it necessary to issue \$30,000,000 of bonds, under the resumption act, for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve intact. The bonds, if issued, will be sold only for gold, but the details as to how long they will run, at what price they will be sold, and how placed on the market, etc., have not as yet been

considered.

This proposed pian of the Secretary, it is said, is the result of careful consideration, and, of course, meets with the approval of the President.

The small amount of the proposed issue, it is understood, has been determined upon should be the constant. sidered.

simply to tide the Treasury needs until Congress can take up the whole financial question and dispose of it. Should Congress within the next fifteen days, by resolution or otherwise, meet the present Treasury needs, Secretary Carifstoniii refrain from acting on his own respon sibility, but should it fail to act in that time, a bond issue to the amount stated, it is believed, will be made.

Secretary Carlisle, it is said, would per sonally favor the coinage of the silver seigniorage, if the law permitted him to toll it off and coin it, but the seigniorage obtainable from the coinage of the silver bullion is so small and would come in se slowly that it would not be nearly suffi cient to meet the present emergency.

BIG TE .. MINAL JUDGMENT.

lars A Re abilitation Scheme. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-Judgment for 517,813,619 was filed to-day in the county clerk's office against the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Ware-house Company in favor of Charles H. Coster, George Sherman, and Anthony J. Thomas. The amount represents the J. Thomas. The amount represents the principal of 5.453 six per cent, consolidated first-mortgage collateral gold trust bonds, in the aggregate \$16.049.090, together with the intercet from September 1, 1892, amounting to \$1,820,234, on which there was paid on company's account \$55,739. In regard to the judgment for \$17,813,-815 against the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warchouse Company in favor of the reorganization company in favor of the reorganization company in favor of the reorganization committee, entered in the New York county clerk's office to-day, it is said that it is a step in furtherance of the scheme of rehabilitation. The Itchmond Terminal 5's and 6's were secured by certain se-curities deposited with the trustee. These collisterals were sold, by order of the reorganization committee, and were bought in for about \$50,000. Drexel, Morgan & Co., as depositories under the plan, have taken judgment for the balance due the bondholders. It is also stated that the decree which the court will be asked to enter in ordering the sale of the Richmond and Danville railroad under the consoli-dated mortgage will require that the fol-lowing payments shall be made by the

First. The cost of the suit and sale and the expenses and charges of the Central Trust Company.

Second. The receivers's certificates under the order of the court of June 18t Third. The principal and interest of the consolidated mortgage, and fourth, the receivers's certificates issued for the emergency loan.

DEFENDS HIS DEAD SON. Capt. Harry Jackson Gives Out a Statemer & About the Redwine Care.

ATLANTA, GA, Cap. 13 .- A very sensa tional statement has been given out by Captain Harry Jackson in regard to the

Redwine case. It is in the nature of a review of the case, and the pathetic defence of his dead son, Tom Cobb Jackson, who suicided.

He says of his son: "Excited, drinking, reckless, it is true; but always talk-ing and acting in a manner entirely inconsistent with the marvelous story consistent with the marveness story could be Redwine. So constant were his denunciations in the bank, that the president came to my house and earnestly requested that I get him home. It was in my effort to carry out this request that he terminated his life. Had he not fired the first story shot rooms would have paid the fatal shot, no one would have paid the slightest attention to the creations of the disordered brain of Redwine—crea-tions which followed the death of the man tions which followed he death of the hand who had attempted to defend him. Upon the Redwine trial I did not make a sin-gle objection to testimony by which it was sought to implicate my son. Much of it was illegal, but I felt that it could

the heavens fall." FIRED UPON BY SQUATIERS. Federal Land Surveyors Meet With Resistance Near We ch, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 13.-Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, in session in this city, appointed A. P. Sinngit the head of an engineer corps, to survey land at Welch, W. Va., now oc-cupied by squatters. Stanett, with his corps, started in on

Sinnett, with his corps, started in on their work to-day. When they reached the mountains they were met by the squatters, armed with Winchester riles and a number of pistols. After some parleying the squatters opened fire, wounding Will Sinnett in the hip and below. Heaver, in the arm. Robert Beaver in the arm.
Further work was stopped, and the shooting interference will be reported to Judge Jackson.

THE ASHLAND POST-OFFICE. A Pretty German-Mr. Jno. L. Bachanan's Condition Improved.

ASHLAND, VA., Jan. 13.—Special.—A very pretty german was given here Friday night at the Hotel Woodson. About sixteen couples were on the floor, and many pretty figures were led.

The candidates for the post-office here

The candidates for the post-office here are in a state of some excitement, as the appointment is expected to be made during the course of next week. There are several aspirants for this place, and, while it is impossible to pick the winner with certainty, the chances seem to be in favor of Mr. G. R. Nixon.

of Mr. G. R. Nixon.

John L. Buchanan, Jr., son of Dr. J. L.

Buchanan, of Randolph-Macon College,
who has been critically ill, is somewhat

Big Fire in Ipswich.

lipswich, MASS., Jan. 13.—The most destructive fire this old town has ever known broke out about 2 o'clock this morning, in the hall occupied by the Red Men, in Jewett Block, and when it was subdued, some three hours later, had swept away the larger part of the business portion of the place, and caused 6 loss of \$125,000. HARRISVILLE, R. I., Jan. 13.—The worsted mill owned by William Tinkham, and operated by himself and his son Ernest, under the firm-name of William Tinkham & Son was totally destroyed by fire, which started a little

IVES LOST BY ONE POINT.

PRICE THREE CENTS:

VICTORY ALL RUT WITHIN MIS GRASP WRESTED FROM HIM.

Now He and Schnefer Must Play Agulo for First and second Money.The Score

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- The final game of the triangular billiard tournament this afternoon attracted one of the largest audiences of the week to Central Music

Ives. The latter had won three games of the week without losing a game, while Schaefer's score stood two to one. Vietory for Ives, therefore, meant \$1,500 and one-half of the net receipts, while in the event of Schaefer's success the two stars

would be compelled to play again for first and second money. The latter event is what will happen, as the game went to Schaefer by a score of 290 to 599. High runs: Ives, 203; Schaefer, 134. In-nings, 22.

GREAT DAY FOR LONG SHOTS. On y One Favorite Wins at New Orleans. The Summaries.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.-This was

another day for long shots, only one favorite pulling through winner out of six races. Rosebud at 30 to 1 won the third race under a drive. In the last race Chriss, another 30 to 1 shot, won from Mamte B., the favorite, by a head.

The other winners were second choices, The track was fast and the weather fine

First race-five-eighths of a mile, sell-ing, three-year-olds, Jovita first, Long-brock second, Kindora third. Time,

Second race-mile and seventy yards, three-year-olds.—Belle of Springfield first, Uncle Jim second, Mezzotint third. Time. 1:47%. Third race—three-quarters of a mile selling, three-year-olds.-Rosebud first, Marie Lovell second, Minnie Cee third.

Marie Lovell second, alimne cee that.

Time, 1:144.

Fourth race—seven-eighths of a mile, handicap.—Miss Perkins first, Coronet second, Lockport third. Time, 1:24.

Fifth race—three-quarters of a mile, selling, three-year-olds.—Roy Lochiel first, Eilen second, Semper Rex third.

Time, 1:14%. Sixth race—five-eighths of a mile, selling.—Chriss first, Mamie B. second, Lank

third. Time, 1:0214. atries at N w Orleans for Monday. The following are the entries at New

Orleans for Monday: First race—thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling-Lilly G., 23; Hattle Gant, 99; Acton, 191; Little Fred, 191; The Ban, 191; Concordia, 191; Footrunner, 191; Oak Forest, 101; Whitehead, 101; Chess Rogan, 101; Risk, 102; Viola Belle, 102; Senate, 104; London Smoke, 107; Van Wart, 107.
Second race—one mile and seventy yards, selling—Rond Eau, 85; Kokomo, 90; India, 91; Cyrus, 96; Virden, 162; Hallstorm, 107; John Irwin, 107; Rustle, 167; Primero, 110; The Judge, 112; Sight Draft, 113; Bay Boy, 115; Duke Milpitas,

Third race three fourths of a mile Third race—three-fourths of a line, selling—Stella M., 52; Little Madge, 52; Marbie Rock, 57; Incommode, 97; Berry D., 57; Mins Naonie, 57; Bljur, 162; Galen Brown, 182; Capt. Spencer, 194; Miss Perkins, 194; Dan Collins, 194; Jerome S., 194; Bryan, 196; Billy Bennet, 119.

Fourth race one mile, handicap-Forest King, 100; Lockport, 101; Miss Perkins, 100; Emma Mc, 103; Beatifice, 103; Hulbert, 195.

Fifth race—eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Metropole, 99; Roschud, 119; Little Dutchman, 111; Tiffet, 111; Herman,

111; Arizona, 115; Longbroeck, 115; Green Prewitt, 115; Joe Hardy, 115; Bangtall, 115; Rancocas, 115; John P., 111; Bever SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 13.-The

the track fast. Summaries First race-five furlongs, selling-Hal Fisher first, Jennie Lind second, Ottayanna third. Time, 1:021-4.

Second race-five furlongs, selling-Guard first, Iron Heart second, Kathleen

weather was cloudy and pleasant, and

Third Time, 1321-4
Third race—one mile, handicap—Imp
Stromboli first, Sir Reel second, Pescador third. Time, 1:41 1-2.

Fourth race—handicap, short course— Longwell first, Cito second, Templemore third, Time, 3:281-2. Fifth race-scant six furlongs-Princess first, Leveller second, True Briton third.

Time, 1:15 1-4. Time, 1:15 1-1.

Grape por at East St Louis
EAST ST. LOUIS, H.L., Jan. II.—Fully
12,000 persons witnessed one of the best
day's racing ever given here. It was a
perfect day and the track in good condition. Three races of the six were captured by hot favorites. The two mile
race, the feature of the card, was won
by John Hickey, the even money favorite, who galloped in ten lengths in front
of My Partner, second choice. Rico was
played from 4 to 1 to 6 to 5 in the mile
handleap, but the best he could do was
to finish second to Emblem at 4 to 1.
Summaries: do no harm to the case on trial, so I let it all come in. Thank God, it amounted to the disordered ravings of an unfortu-

nate, self-convicted man. Let justice be done to the dead and the living, though Summaries:

First race-five-eighths of a nile-Artless first, Ernest L. second, Republic
third Time, 139,

Second race-three-quarters of a mile-Oak View first, Chiswick second, Estelle P. third. Time, 1:20.
Third race—two miles, iselling—John Hickey first, My Partner second, Onlo Boy

third. Time, 3:52. Fourth race-five-eighths of a mile-Charley Wilson first, Harry Warren sec-ond, Osric third, Time, 1:05 1-4. Fifth race, one mile, handleap

first, Rico second, Frankle D. third. Time, Sixth race-five-eighths of a mile-Tylarm first, Little Neil second, Crime third. Time, 1:961-4.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jen. 12.-Virginia. increasing cloudiness and rain; warmer in east portion; south winds. North Carolina and South Carolina;

North Carolina and South Carolina; Cloudy, with rain in west portions; warmer in east portion; south winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Lake regions, and is below the normal, except in districts lying east of the Mississippi and south of the Ontorivers. A storm is moving slowiy eastward north of Montana. The temperature has risen rapidly east of the Mississippi. In the northwestern States the temperature is 20 to 40 degrees above the

Rain has fallen in the Southwest, and heavy rain has occurred in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, else-where the weather has been generally

temperature is 20 to 40 degrees above the

Marmer weather, with increasing cloudi-ness and rain, is indicated for the middle and south Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio valley. A decided fall in tempera-ture is indicated for the Northwestern States.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at the Times office yesterday: 5 A. M., 36: 12 M., 56: 3 P. M., 54: 6 P. M., 60: 9 P. M., 60: midnight, 60. Average, 66 1-3.